Allocation of power to Rajasthan from Central Projects

†*431. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to formula made by power projects of Central Government, allocation of power to Rajasthan by Central Power houses has been decreasing continuously;

(b) whether it is also a fact that power projects like NTPC/NHPC of Central Government have asked to reconsider the existing method of power allocation; and

(c) if so, the new targets fixed along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. Allocation of power it made to the States/UTs on the basis of Gadgil Formula which is being treated as guidelines since April, 2000 so as to link the allocation to the need and paying capacity.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Target for total electrification

*432. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring electricity to all throughout the country by 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been formulated for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) With a view to expedite rural electrification programme in the .entry, Government of India has introduced "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen VidyutiKaran Yojana" (RGGVY) in April, 2005. The scheme covers electrification of all the villages in the country except the villages under the programme of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES) for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remove village electrification programme.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The salient features of the RGGVY are as under:—

1. Scheme is for the attainment of National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) goal of providing access to electricity to all rural households and electrification of all villages over a period of four years.
2. Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with one 33/11 kV (or 66/11 kV) substation in every block appropriately linked to the State Transmission System.
3. Creation of Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) for electrification of all un-electrified villages/habitations and provision of distribution transformer(s) of appropriate capacity in every village/habitation.
4. Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply System from conventional sources for Villages/Habitations where grid supply is not cost effective and where Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources would not be providing electricity through their programme(s).
5. REDB, VEI and DDG would also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities which would facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation.
6. The scheme *inter alia* provides for financing of electrificaiton of all un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme in all rural habitations.
7. Under this scheme 90% Capital Subsidy would be provided for projects.
8. In the management of rural distribution through franchisees who could be Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Users Association, Cooperatives or Individual entrepreneurs, the Panchayat institutions would be associated. The franchisees arrangement could be for system beyond and including feeders from substation or from and including Distribution Transformers(s).
9. For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the States would also be obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for:—

    • deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme, and

- the provision of requisite revenue subsidies to the State Utilities as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.

10. Services of CPSUs have been offered to the states for assisting them in the execution of rural electrification projects as per their willingness and requirement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Action Plan of the scheme is as below:—

Year	No. of villages to be electrified
2005-06	10,000
2006-07	40,000
2007-08	40,000
2008-09	10,000
TOTAL:	1,00,000

(e) Question does not arise

Scheme to make sea water drinkable

†*433. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODSA:
DR.PRABHA THAKUR:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are having any scheme to make sea water drinkable;

(b) if so, the details of these schemes and whether work on these schemes has started and the target set for their completion; and

(c) the cost per litre likely to be incurred in the process of conversion of sea water into potable water?

THE MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, an autonomous body of the Ministry, had taken up a scheme to design, develop and demonsrate technology for conversion of sea water into freshwater based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination System (LTTD).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.